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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1866. NO. 100.

CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:
Luther S. Dickey, Lawrenburn, Pa.
James M. Watt, Indiana, Pa.
Robert Agg, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
Jacob Ash, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
T. H. Mohr, Erie City, Pa.
Andrew Paul, Dayton, Pa.
Charles H. Hull, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
Winslow A. Barnes, Rochester, Pa.
Benjamin H. Linton, La Grange, Ohio.
Wm. P. Gault, New Concord, Ohio.
A. R. Collins, Greensburgh, Pa.
George H. Yeager, Monroe Mills, Ohio.
D. Irwin Myers, Indiana, Pa.
James W. Fletcher, Whitestown, Pa.
James W. Pennel, New Alexandria, Ohio.
Max Koch, Alliance, Ohio.
Samuel Creelman, Wilkinsburgh, Pa.
Samuel S. McNaughton, Little Rock, Ark.
Robert Swartwout, New York City, N. Y.
Samuel C. Kohler, Freeport, Pa.
John A. Nichol, Bridgeport, Ohio.
J. G. Dunning, Maple Grove, Pa.
G. S. Penny, Wheeling, West Virginia.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded of the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary department during his course of study.

The Reno Oil and Land Company, at Reno, Venango county, Pa., of which Hon. Galusha A. Grow is President, are about commencing actively the development of their property, and advertise for proposals for pulling down fifty oil wells. The work will be commenced at the earliest practical day after the acceptance of these proposals. This company is composed of gentlemen of the highest character and financial ability, many of whom are honorable national reputation. Men of experience in the drilling of oil wells will find this an excellent opportunity for profitable employment.

From present indications the opening of spring will witness a greater activity at Reno than has ever been displayed in the prosecution of any enterprise in the Oil Regions. The completion of the Railroad to Pithole, the building of the Iowa, together with several important manufactories, and the development of the oil wells, will give employment to thousands of active, industrious and enterprising men.

Desirable Offices and Rooms.

We would call the attention of those seeking desirable Offices and Rooms in the best business location in the city, to the advertisement in another column of Oliver McClintock & Co. The premises referred to, are these now occupied by the Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company as their general business offices, and are located in the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of the building, No. 76 Fifth street, corner of Kings' alley. The rooms are all well lighted, (from street and alley,) well ventilated, and heated by steam; and, as they are now fitted up for the transaction of railroad business, transportation or gathering companies in need of such offices would consult their interests by examining them. With but slight alteration they can be made suitable for the transaction of individual business. All information as to terms &c., relative to this choice property will cheerfully be given by Oliver McClintock & Co., 22 Fifth street.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all whosuffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendations of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only here prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say that our selection has been unusually large, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to call and examine the stock of R. J. Gilmore & Co., 89 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Ladies' Furs.

The most extensive and beautiful stock in the city at the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Also, a large stock of Gents' fur Caps, Collars and Gloves.

Pittsburgh Female College

Will re-open Tuesday, January 2, 1866. Unsurpassed facilities in all the Ornamental Branches. Professor Henry Stobbe, Principal of Musical Department.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

At the latest improved vesties, in all the popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Weather.

Cold weather has again set in upon us. Good fires and overcoats are our only solace. Call at Pittock's and examine his stock of gold pens, albums, Bibles, satchels, purses, &c.

Locusts,

See this week's.

Subscribe

For a daily, weekly or monthly at Pittock's.

Two Hundred Cards

Added yesterday to the large stock of photographs at Pittock's.

Diaries and Almanacs

At Pittock's.

Get the Leader

This week.

"His Only Pair"

With Chimney Corner this week. Pittock has a supply.

Several New Books

at Pittock's.

Every Saturday

At Pittock's.

All the Weeklies

At Pittock's.

If You Try It

You will like it. Sawyer's Barber's Soap, only thirty cents a cake.

The Daily Commercial

TRIAL OF 15-INCH GUNS.—The 15-inch naval guns have been subjected to a thorough trial in the lower bay of New York, which on the whole, it is said, proved satisfactory. The guns are to be placed on board the Puritan and other vessels of her class. It has been decided to mount the turret of the Puritan on one of the light draft monitors, and then subject it to the fire of all the forts in the Narrows. This promises to be a most interesting and exciting trial, and will be a fine chance for the gunners of the forts to display their skill on.

NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Popular Literature, Science and Art, is the title of a new publication containing forty-eight pages, at ten cents a number. It is published by O. H. Baily & Co. Number one is made up from the best English publications, and affords a greater amount of reading in a neat form than any other publication for the money. We have indebted to Hunt, the bookseller, for a copy.

STATE ITEMS.

Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in Smith's hotel, Titusville, which destroyed four buildings. Loss, $50,000; insured, $25,000.

The citizens of the new borough of Venango city, opposite Oil City, on the 21 inst., elected the following officers:—Burgess, James M. Shoemaker; Town Council, Edmund E. Evans, Hugh Calhoun, Joseph Lamberton, Jr., Isaac Bay, Robert Ray; Justices, Samuel Boyd, Hugh Brady.

The Greene county Democracy have declared their preference for Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny county, for the Supreme Judgeship. Indiana A. A. Furman, Esq., was chosen delegate to the Harrisburg convention.

Among other acts to come before the Legislature at the present session, it is known that a strong effort will be made to create a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren, to be called "Petroleum," with the town or city of Titusville as the county seat. The question of changing the county seat of Lycoming (on the completion of the Williamsport railroad) is tested of, and capital of Snyder county will probably be Middleburg, instead of Selinsgrove.

The following officers of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture have been elected to serve during the ensuing year: Craig Biddle, President; Sidney G. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Edward Hopkins, Recording Secretary; George Blight, Treasurer; John McGowan, Librarian; David Landreth, John Lang, Charles J. Harrison, Dr. Lewis McCrea, John McGowan, Executive Committee.

W. H. Robinson, Jr. has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser of Crawford county.

The following are the officers elect of the Crawford county Agricultural Society:—President—Hon. W. S. Crozier, Sammerhill. Vice Presidents—Lyman Hall, Spring; Albert Fish, Summerhill. Recording Secretary—Robert B. Myers, Connewettville. Cor. Secretary—W. H. Litchfield, Connewettville. Treasurer—W. H. Gleason, Connewettville. Auditor—M. W. Oliver, Connewettville. Executive Committee—Boyd Espy, Shenango; S. C. Stratton, Pine; W. D. Beatty, Verona.

Among other bills which will be introduced in the Legislature at an early day, will be one which has for its object the prevention of medical quackery in this State. The physicians of Bucks, Montgomery and other counties have held meetings in reference to the matter, and those of Lycoming county have gone so far as to officially request their Legislature to frame and offer a bill which will check the march of empiricism. At the present session there are an unusual number of physicians, each and all of whom will, of course, urge the passage of such a bill.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, has moved from Susquehanna to Reno, Venango county Pa. Mr. G. is one of the Directors of the First National Bank, of that place.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Re-assembling of Congress.

Constitutional Amendment Relative to War Debt.

NO REMUNERATION FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

Conversion of Pacific Railway Bonds.

The Reconstruction Question in Committee.

800 Applicants for Reward for Capture of Assassins and Conspirators.

IMPORTANT RULINGS RELATIVE TO HOMESTEAD LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Congress Duly Reassembled

To-day, though neither house remained in session more than an hour. There was one more than a quorum in the Senate, but in the House it was manifest that there was no quorum, and no business was transacted, therefore, which would require a vote. The attendance of spectators was equally as slim as that of the members.

More Constitutional Amendments.

There were two more Constitutional Amendments presented in the Senate. The first was from Senator Sumner, and is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the national debt is hereby declared to be of paramount obligation, to which the faith of the nation is pledged and Congress shall not at any time do anything directly or indirectly to impair this obligation in any part, and shall in all ways maintain it in full force and virtue.

SEC. 2. Debts and liabilities in aid of the rebellion, are without any just consideration and void, and no tax, duty or impost shall be laid, nor shall any appropriation be made by the United Sate, or by any one of the States, or by any county, town or corporation therein, for the payment of any such debt or liability, or any part thereof.

No Remuneration for Slaves.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, introduced the following joint resolution, proposing this amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE.—No power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment to any person or persons for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose.

Florence Greely

Arrived in the city this morning, and during the day had a long interview with the President on matters connected, it is understood, with the New York Collectorship. No other visitors were received to-day, owing to the regular Cabinet meeting.

Important Decision Relative to Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The matter of the issue of the Government bonds to the Kansas branch of the Pacific Road pending the action of the Treasury Department, has been decided. The parties holding construction bonds, claiming to be converted into Government bonds, do not get them, the law adviser of the Treasury Department decisding that the bonds must be issued only to the railway company, under the law which does not relieve the company from the obligation to convert them, providing at the same time that no injustice is thereby done the holders of the construction bonds. The grant bonds, as they are fully protected, because the company cannot issue any first mortgage bonds under the act of 1864, until all these outstanding bonds are retired.

Reconstruction.

The Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction has called a meeting of the Committee for to-morrow for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of their work. A leading member of the House portion of the Committee will offer a proposition to send a commission similar to the one sent to Kansas during the Kansas troubles, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of affairs in the South. If this be adopted there will be nothing done until the commission returns. It will meet with opposition both in the committee and in Congress. It will delay action until nearly the close of Congress.

The Proposed Eulogy on Late President Lincoln.

Mr. Washburne has notified the committee of one from each State to meet for the purpose of selecting some person to deliver the eulogy upon the life and character of the late President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton having officially notified the committee of his decision.

The Assassination Rewards.

There have been received by the Adjutant General about eight hundred applications for a share in the rewards offered for the capture of the assassination conspirators. The fund now ready for distribution amounts to about three hundred thousand dollars. Arrangements are being made by the claimants to get possession of the reward offered in the several States. Committees and managers have been appointed in numerous instances were formed and dissevered, they still found and left him in his position.

Appropriate resolutions of respect were passed, and a committee was appointed to visit the relatives of the deceased, and offer their services and condolence.

Information has been received here that the headquarters of the Imperial National Forces of Mexico are twenty-two leagues from Vera Cruz. In the eastern States the imperialists only occupy the military road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and to the City of Oaxaca.

Edward B. Ketchum Taken to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Edward B. Ketchum, who was sentenced on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions to be confined in the State prison for four years and six months, was taken yesterday from the tombs to Sing Sing prison. The young man was accompanied from the city jail by his father and one of his brothers.

Financial Condition of Maximilian's Government.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A letter from a commercial house, dated Mexico City, December 17, says that the three loans put upon the market since the establishment of the Empire, have burthened the nation with a new debt of nearly eighty million dollars. Of this sum only about eight million dollars has been used for public service. In consequence, the finance commission in Paris has at the disposition of Maximilian only sufficient to meet expenses during the month of January.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 5.—The House of Representatives passed an order this forenoon to adjourn finally the Legislature on the 17th of February next, but it is not thought the Senate will concur in this action. An election took place this forenoon, resulting as follows:—Secretary of State, Ephraim Strat, Jr., of Dover; Attorney General, John A. Peters, of Bangor; all present incumbents. The nominees for the Executive Council, as telegraphed last evening, have all been elected.

Fire at Point Breeze Gas Works.

NEW YORK, January 5.—About 2:30 yesterday afternoon a very destructive fire occurred at the Point Breeze Gas Works, situated on the river Schuylkill, about one mile and a half below Gray's Ferry bridge. A very immense quantity of coal was destroyed, and considerable other damage was sustained.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., January 5.—The thermometer is from 5° to 7° above zero. Wind north-west and fresh. The change of temperature since last evening is about 20°.

From Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 5.—The thermometer at 7:30 this morning was eight degrees below zero, the wind South.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The large engine house of the Bellefontaine Railway, at Galion, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with twelve locomotives. The loss is heavy; probably five hundred thousand dollars.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, dispatch of the 4th says: The scouts in pursuit of the men who robbed Paymaster Bell's mules, and killed the other day, overtook them in Platte county, Mo. All the money except $5,000 was recovered. The thieves, when overtaken, took to the bushes and escaped.

A chess tournament is now in progress at the New York Chess Club University building. Eighteen players have entered. McKenzie is matched against Kennedy, Thompson against Torrign; Dr. Bennett against Worrell, and Johnson against Belcher.

Major Gaines, Judge Advocate of the Department of Washington, has received orders from the War Department to proceed to Alexandria, Virginia, and investigate thoroughly the circumstances attending the riot in that city on Christmas day, and report to the Department at Washington the names of all participants liable to trial before a Military Commission, and of all paroled officers or enlisted men of the rebel army engaged in it.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore and lady sailed from New York yesterday, in the steamer Europe for Brest, intending to spend the winter in Spain, on account of Mr. Fillmore's delicate health. Prior to their departure, however, they engaged passage with Mr. Ossanyan for the grand Mediterranean expedition, which is expected will sail from Hampton Roads in March, and which they hope to join somewhere in the Mediterranean.

Harper's Washington special says that in the increase and reorganization of the regular army, the abolition of the Pay Department will be considered. It is proposed that captains of companies draw funds from the Commissary or Quartermaster and pay the men monthly—officers to draw their pay from the Commissary on pay accounting, as now do.

The Times' Washington special says: There is now deposited in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund, for the relief of disabled seamen, nearly ten million dollars. This fund is more than sufficient to defray the expense of the hospitals and asylums already established.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, December 18th, says that a curious theory is held by some persons respecting the loss of the Royal Charter. It is suggested that he has been a spy in behalf of the Government, and that he was apprehended by mistake. Having been taken, it was absolutely necessary to keep up appearances by sending him to jail, since he was well known to have been at the head of the rebellion. He would not be released by the Christians in politics as well as everything else. I would not sit under the ministry of a man who would not tell me what I ought to do in a matter affecting the soul of "A Healthy Teetotaler" would not be safe under the leadings of any other kind of a minister. And this week, in March—the whole place himself immediately under the pastoral care of some one who will tell him what to do. Pope, you *shall*, but you *ought* to support the temperance reform at the ballot box.

Secret proceedings in Ireland are not governed by the mere hope of victory. We may be defeated, but will try again. We ought not to be defeated in a city full of churches and professedly Christian people. If fathers and mothers, and young men, and those who love order and morality, would do as they ought to do, our cause might triumph even now. We cannot support Mr. Conklin for Mayor. We do not oppose him because he is an intemperate man, but because he has a pernicious influence in the Temperance movement, and because we have good reason to believe, from measures he has taken to secure votes, that he is not in sympathy with our reform. All who know Mr. Eaton, know him to be a thorough temperance man and a Christian. And if he cannot be elected this year, perhaps he can next. Our cause is worthy the lamentable sacrifices and real well-being of thousands in our midst. And God will yet make it triumphant. VOTER.

TURTLES.—The Chinese gourmands have, it is recorded, a method of cooking turtles that even a London alderman would esteem rare. A turtle is put into a red hot iron pot, completely covered over with a lid just sufficient to admit the animal all but the head and neck. Within reach of his mouth is placed a bowl filled with highly spiced wine. As the water becomes warmer and more stimulating, he is thus induced to drink the spiced wine, and with more and engerness, until he becomes so completely intoxicated with it that the cooked every part of his body is impregnated with a delicate flavor of wine and spices that is highly palatable to our more barbarians put in the spices afterwards, and make up in quantity what we seem to lack in quality. Mr. Gladstone, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, in London, given by Mayor Musgrave, more than one hundred gallons of real turtle soup are made, and the entertainment is a rare banquet partaken of by more than a thousand guests.

The superintendent of the Government farms in Maryland, in writing to Commissioner Newand, under date of December 30, says that he has been very successful in obtaining lands for the freedmen. In regard to the crops, he says they have in the corn house about twelve hundred bushels of good corn in the ear, and, in addition to the products of the farm, they have six barns full of tobacco. There appears to be no disposition to aid the aged and infirm freedmen.

Carrington, convicted for the murder of Policeman Dill, last winter, was hung in Buffalo yesterday. He was but twenty years old.

Wonder of the Age,

The Iron-Clad Monadnock.

A Complete Official History of Her Wonderful Sea-going and Fighting Qualities.

SHE BEATS HER CONVOY AND FINALLY TAKES HER IN TOW.

How She Rides Out The Gale.

CRUISES AFTER THE STONEWALL.

Her Appearance in the Midst of the French Fleet in New York Harbor.

Her Chief Engineer Pronounces Her a Perfect Success in Every Way.

[From the Washington Republican.]

We have the authority of the Navy Department for making public the following highly interesting report of J. Q. A. Ziegler, Chief Engineer of the United States iron-clad monitor Monadnock, from the time she went into commission at Boston, where she was built, until she arrived at Philadelphia, where she was refitted for her present trip to the Pacific.

The "special service" to which she was assigned in New York harbor, on the 28th of November last, mentioned in the report below, was a secret at the time, and all that is necessary to say of it now is, that an unusually large French fleet then lay in the above named harbor, and that there appeared in its very midst, early one morning, a strange, flat-looking thing floating upon the surface of the water, with two "cheese boxes" on deck, from each of which pointed two fifteen-inch guns. The fleet, as a whole, did not long remain in those waters, and the Monadnock went to the attack of Fort Fisher.

It will be observed that the engineer does not state what speed he could obtain if the Monadnock had been crowded. That is intended to be a secret, but we know that she can and over-take a vessel going eleven knots an hour.

UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK,
PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, }

SIR: Agreeably to your request I send you a copy of a diary of this vessel from the time she went into commission up to the day she arrived at Philadelphia.

The Monadnock left Boston, October 7, 1865, *en route* for Hampton Roads, Virginia. The United States steamer Rhode Island, (this being in succession while a special order from the Navy Department.) After a boisterous but satisfactory passage through the Sound, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 10th, having anchored twice—once at Holmes' Hole, and again about seven miles up the river. On the 20th she started for the Roads, the United States steamer Mohican acting convoy. We had not proceeded far before we found the Mohican was no match for us in speed, and had to slow down to avoid running into her. The weather was splendid, and very pleasant. We found her in every respect a sea-worthy boat.

On passage this time was slow, owing to some defect in the Monadnock's engines.

On the 27th, our commanding officer and pilot, he finding it safe to put into the Delaware, as a gale was imminent, deeming prudence the better part of valor, the ship was headed for the capes, and there came to anchor inside. Here the gale increased in violence and kept us storm bound for two days. On the evening of the 28th, the wind having died away slightly, we again put for sea, and on the 29th arrived at our destination, the ship gaining, for our short run, the confidence of all on board, even the most hoisted. Here we lay safely until November 23rd, when we received orders from Fox to proceed to New York on special service, but to make the passage speed and great buoyancy was more than a match for the sea-going qualities of the heavy frigate Susquehanna, and again we had to slow down for her. This was made in the short space of thirty-eight hours.

Arriving here a few days, we again headed for our destination, and left with a heavy sea and wind blowing S. E.

The orders were for the Susquehanna and not to take us in tow unless actually necessary, the object being to test her in a heavy sea. During the night, however, it was deemed determined by our officers to give the Susquehanna a race, which seemed to be equally entered into by both vessels. A fair test was had, the fact that the Susquehanna, without the aid of her sails, was unable to keep up with the Monadnock.

After this race, "naval etiquette" required us to fall into position in the rear—arriving at our destination on the 11th instant, having given on the ship a fair test as to her speed and sea-going qualities.

Here we remained until December 8, when orders came for us to proceed to sea, to take part in the Fort Fisher fight.

The Fort Jackson acted as convoy this time, and she proved herself equal to all our sea-going qualities. We had hardly cleared Cape Henry light before a strong wind from S. E. sprung up, fanning the smooth sea into a fiery element. Towards night the Jackson began to signal us for safety to batten down all hatches, as the sea was making a clean breach over fore and aft.

The ship behaved very well, and it was a sight to see the "cheese box" riding out Neptune and his angry waves. In the morning, as we were for the largest waves, and dashing them aside in defiance. We were much surprised at her living through the night, but, as well as ourselves, did not view making one believe we were in a hurricane, as we afterwards found.

On the morning of the 15th made land fifty miles to the southeast of Beaufort, and as the admiral's orders were to rendezvous at that port, we accordingly headed northward again, getting safely in the quiet harbor of Beaufort, N. C.

The rest of the fleet having arrived, we again started for Fisher on the 18th, in the same order we had a Jonah aboard, for winds blew and seas roared, adding to our discomfort by a heavy bath. The Monadnock rode out the gale as well as any ship could do, steering well, and in fact giving us no uneasiness at all.

We remained here for a few days westward up James river to participate in the closing scenes of the rebellion at Richmond, but, as Lee surrender we returned to the Roads, and there remained until the unexpected orders came for us to proceed to Havana after our convoy, the Wasalett, which had grounded on Frying Pan Shoals. We sailed in company with flag-ship augustus Adams, Admiral Palmer's flag-ship, and after picking at Port Royal on the 19th of May to aid the monitor Canonicus to the fleet. From thence we proceeded slowly on our way along the coast, with a hope that we might fall in with the Stonewall, but this did not favor us.

Our arrival at Havana was the cause of much wonder and speculation. Never before had an iron-clad visited that port, and the sensation at this vessel was the first one to have that honor; the Canonicus followed soon after. While there we were entertained in the most princely way. Cuban expressing himself surprised at the wonderful progress the Yankee nation. After enjoying the kindest hospitality from the Cubans, and being much amused at their expressions of delight, we again sailed on the 5th of June, steaming slowly out of the harbor, to allow the natives to take a favorable view of the monster of the deep.

Our cruise was favorable, (moderate sea running, making but five and five-eighth knots,) owing to the orders of the Admiral to keep the Canonicus along with the rest of the fleet—this class of ships being failures as far as sailing qualities are concerned, compared with this vessel. After leaving the Canonicus at Port Royal, we steamed along at our old speed—eight and eight-and-a-half knots—and arrived at Hampton Roads on the 12th inst. And here we laid awaiting our final orders for home, which came on the 17th ultimo.

Went to sea late that night, and after a fine run arrived off Delaware Bay Sunday evening early, and came to anchor next morning. Steamed up the bay, logging nine-and-a-half and ten knots all the way, arriving off Fort Mifflin at 12 M. precisely, in as good condition and as perfect as she was on the day of sailing from Boston.

During the whole time the ship has been in commission—10 months—we have sailed 6,000 miles, passed Hatteras eight times in all, and been in considerable heavy weather—three days, especially, last December, were enough to test any ship afloat—still she rode it bravely out in safety, not a single accident occurring to mar our pleasure, or disturb the confidence we had so firmly reposed in her. All agree that she is a perfect, successful, sea-going monitor. Too much praise cannot be accorded to her constructor, William L. Ransom, both as regards her staunchness and sailing qualities. Her average speed all day, with an ordinary sea, is eight knots; by driving her a little, more can be easily obtained; but as her machinery is very light, it is considered imprudent to run her at a sea more than fifty-five or sixty revolutions; in smooth water she has repeatedly run ten knots for hours together. Her ventilation is complete, being carried to all parts of the ship, and during the heat of our cruise the thermometer never ranged higher than one hundred degrees, averaging generally ninety-six and ninety-eight degrees.

Thousands of strangers, including the Captain General of Cuba and his staff, have visited the ship; also many French and English army and naval officers, and all agree as to her success.

In conclusion, let me hope that the rest of her class may give as good account of themselves to the Government as the Monadnock has. As she has been no expense to the Department, except her actual running expense, I consider her a perfect success in every way, both in fighting and sea-going qualities; and the Government has no superior in the iron-clad navy.

I am, sir, yours, truly,
J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, Chief Engineer.

The Treasury.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1866.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Character of Issue.	When Redeemable	Amount.
6 per ct. Bonds.....	Dec. 31, 1867, and Jan. 1 1874.....	$18,321,091 88
6 per ct. Bonds.....	Jan. 1, 1874.....	20,000,000 00
5 per ct. Bonds.....	Jan. 1, 1874.....	7,022,000 00
6 per ct. Bonds.....	Dec. 31, 1880, and June 30, 1881.....	282,645,860 00
6 per ct. 7-30 Bonds..	May 1, 1867, or May 1, 1868.....	514,780,800 00
6 per ct. 5-20 Bonds..	Nov. 1, 1869, or Nov. 1, 1884.....	160,000,000 00
6 per ct. 5-20 Bonds..	Nov. 1, 1883.....	59,500,500 00
5 per ct. 10-40 Bonds..	March 1, 1874, or March 1, 1904.....	172,770,100 00
6 per cent. Bonds, Oregon War.....	July 1, 1881.....	1,016,000 00
Total.....		$1,167,140,251 88

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. Bonds, U. S. P. R. R.....	November 1, 1895	$640,000 00
6 per cent. Bonds, C. P. R. R.....	Jan. 16 1895	2,362,000 00
5, 5, and 6 per cent. Ten days' notice		
Certificates of Indebt.	One year from date	97,237,194 50
Certificates of Indebt.	One year from date	69,667,000 00
1 and 2 year 5 per cent. Notes	One and 2 years	8,839,900 00
3 year Compound Int. Notes	Three years from date	180,012,141 00
3 year 7-30 Treasury Notes	Three years from date	880,000,000 00
Total.....		$1,179,475,235 50

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Texas Indemnity Bonds.....	$126,291 26
3 per cent. Temporary Loan.....	7,300 00
Bonds.....	81,256 68
Treasury Notes.....	121,441 54
Temporary Loan, Coin.....	1,200 00
Total.....	$1,186,539 32

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. Notes.....		$428,231,264 75
Fractional Currency.....		26,001,120 62
Gold Certificates of Deposit.....		7,288,180 00
Total.....		$459,519,565 37
Less amount in Treasury, Coin.....	$4,735,429 99	
Amount in Treasury, Currency.....	4,093,971 11	
		8,829,401 10
Total.....		$450,690,164 27

Amount of Debt, less cash in Treasury..... $2,718,681,538 19

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasury returns, in the Department, on the 1st of January, 1866.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January in each of the years from 1791 to 1842, inclusive, and at various dates in subsequent years, to 1866:

1791.....	$75,463,476 52	$18,921,412 07	$94,384,888 59
1792.....	77,227,924 66	15,550	43,565,455 66
1793.....	80,352,634 06	11,950	80,364,584 06
1794.....	78,427,404 77	78,811	78,506,215 77
1795.....	80,747,587 82	21,687	24,422,275 48
1796.....	83,762,172 07	13,411	83,775,583 07
1797.....	82,064,479 59	11,964	4,760,093 64
1798.....	79,228,529 12	10,848	79,239,377 12
1799.....	78,408,669 77	10,640	78,419,309 77
1800.....	82,976,294 35	10,848	82,987,143 35
1801.....	83,038,050 27	4,357,500	87,395,550 27
1802.....	86,712,632 08	4,303,500	91,016,132 08
1803.....	77,054,686 49	4,303,500	81,358,186 49
1804.....	86,427,120 78	4,303,500	90,730,620 78
1805.....	82,312,150 50	4,303,500	86,615,650 50
1806.....	75,723,270 66	4,303,500	80,026,770 66
1807.....	69,218,398 64	4,303,500	73,521,898 64
1808.....	65,196,317 97	4,303,500	69,499,817 97
1809.....	57,023,192 09	4,303,500	61,326,692 09
1810.....	53,173,217 52	4,303,500	57,476,717 52
1811.....	48,005,587 76	4,303,500	52,309,087 76
1812.....	45,209,737 90	4,303,500	49,513,237 90
1813.....	55,962,827 57	4,303,500	60,266,327 57
1814.....	81,487,846 24	4,303,500	85,791,346 24
1815.....	99,833,660 15	4,303,500	104,137,160 15
1816.....	127,334,933 74	4,303,500	131,638,433 74
1817.....	123,491,965 16	4,303,500	127,795,465 16
1818.....	103,466,633 83	4,303,500	107,770,133 83
1819.....	95,529,648 28	4,303,500	99,833,148 28
1820.....	91,015,566 15	4,303,500	95,319,066 15
1821.....	89,987,427 66	4,303,500	94,290,927 66
1822.....	93,546,676 98	4,303,500	97,850,176 98
1823.....	90,875,877 28	4,303,500	95,179,377 28
1824.....	90,269,777 77	4,303,500	94,573,277 77
1825.....	83,788,432 71	1,763	1,999,795,195 82
1826.....	81,054,059 99	1,763	1,964,772,823 81
1827.....	73,987,357 20	1,763	2,714,631,314 75
1828.....	58,421,413 67	1,763	2,746,461,338 67

FROM HARRISBURG.

Bills Reported—Disconsolate Individuals—The Legislature Adjourned—Great Western and Its Champion—Report of State Treasurer.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1866. }

The Legislature having adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Senators, members of the House, and hangers on of every description, who have free passes upon the various railroads, have struck out for their homes or some other locality, to put in the week until business of importance will again demand your will see an unfortunate individual, who has failed to get on any slate, and whose "gratuitous move" has expired, with physiognomy approximating the length of a pitch-fork handle, sitting disconsolately, perhaps ruminating upon the ingratitude of republics, and in sweetly resolving hereafter to eschew politics, delegate elections, and other similar vanities; but the main crowd cease to fill the halls of legislation, the rotunda and other public places. All is quiet.

The interest in the approaching contest between the Pennsylvania and Atlantic and Great Western Companies continues to increase, and that there is a big item brewing there is no doubt. The proposition to improve the Allegheny, of traversing Pennsylvania, from the harbor of Erie to Easton, with a six foot railroad track, there to open up like a pair of shears to Philadelphia and New York, is a "big thing," and there are many prominent gentlemen scattabouts who can "see it," with their eyes wide "claps," very distinctly. Among these are the distinguished Senator from Erie, Mr. Lowry, who is the open champion of the measure, and his recognized champion in the Senate, and here, I ought be permitted to remark, there is one thing about this gentleman that every one must admire, whether he agrees with him or not,—that is his bold, fearless, independent expression on all subjects. There is no shilly-shally, double dealing, or thinable rigging about him. You can always know where to find him. Into this matter he has entered with his wonted earnestness and zeal, and whether he succeeds or loses, he will be found in the fight, as he always does. Lengthy quotations from a letter written by this Senator, in support of his views, in the Erie *Gazette*, have been read with avidity even beyond the borders of the State, and what is a little singular in connection with this matter, is that the Erie *Dispatch*, a daily paper with some pretendeens, is pitching into him savagely for writing the letter, and with a perfect understanding ahead the measure by building a twenty mile railroad to Meadville, from Erie to which the friends of the Pennsylvania company allege is the key which opens up the whole project. By the way, the Senator from Erie has introduced a bill to charter such a road from Erie to Pitsburgh, via Millville, Meadville, Franklin, and thence down the Allegheny river. While not expressing any opinion at this time, in reference to what should be done with the many conflicting railroad interests which will be presented here during the winter, I may be allowed to say that I hope that they may all be fairly and dispassionately considered, and such legislation ultimately be had as will conduce to the best interests of the whole country, and do the largest amount of good to the greatest number of people of this good old commonwealth. In this the efforts of your humble correspondent will be directed.

From present indications there will be no scarcity of material from which to select a candidate for Governor next fall. Up to this place, has published communications this week, bringing forward two gentlemen not unknown in fame, Gen. Geary and Col. Jordan, both of which were editorially indorsed. Whether these gentlemen are willing to be the indorsements, as published at so much a line or not, I am unable to say. In addition to these gentlemen, many other names are suggested, among whom I remember E. W. Davis, member elect of the House from Philadelphia, and several years ago, Speaker of the House. Also, Hon. John Hickman, Speaker; W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, Senator Harry White, of Indiana, and although mentioned last, by no means the least, in the estimation of your own indefatigable and worthy representative in Congress, Col. Forney, who, I have been suggested that there is a possibility of his withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest, in favor of Hon. Simon Cameron, for the senate, for the place of Senator Cowan. Whether this will be the programme or not, I am not prepared to say, but that the General will be a formidable candidate for whichever position he is brought out, there can be no doubt, and that he would fill either of them with credit to himself and advantage to the people, is equally certain.

I have received from the advance copy of the report of the State Treasurer, Mr. Kemble, of which you will be informed in due time, as is proper. By that report it will be seen that the finances of the State are in a very flattering condition.

MEETING OF CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.—The second annual meeting of the Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association, will be held in Cleveland, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24 and 25. The annual address will be delivered on Wednesday evening, by X. A. Willard, A. M., of the *Country Gentleman*, and who is represented as an able writer on dairy farming and Cheese Manufacture. Delegates from all par

...ority of the
" [would not,"
...ving rescued those
...s from secession and rebel-
...o turn them over to anarchy and
chaos." He thinks, therefore, it would "be idle to reorganize those States by the colored vote," as it would inaugurate a war of races in the South. He evidently believes that there can be no permanent re-union or true prosperity without the co-operation of the white population, the colored being right already. These utterances by the Governor of Massachusetts cannot fail of producing an immense effect. They will stimulate the reaction so noticeable in every part of the land, and prove powerful in support of the President in and out of Congress. The voice of New England is pitched on no uncertain key.

...is married is se-
...ed from our friends
...ublic. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

The success of revolutionary movements is their reward. The failure of them is the only punishment that falls on the mass of their adherents. But prominent plotters and leaders are held to a further account for their crime. Submission to authority and a return to allegiance and duty is all that is required of the common multitude, while the vindication of justice demands that conspicuous and commanding individuals, the ringleaders of riot, should be punished as a warning to deter others from committing the same crime.

This is a principle of government and civilization, which has been recognized by our authorities and people in reference to the rebellion. The loyalty of the country looks with gratification and pride on the discriminating amnesties of President LINCOLN and the like discriminating pardons of President JOHNSON. It contemplates also with pleasure and hope the measures adopted for the quiet return of the great body of the late insurgents to loyalty and duty. Exceptions, arising from inadequate knowledge, from morbid fears, or from revengeful passions, there may be. But if there is a common sentiment pervading the popular mind on this subject, it is this, embracing the two points, first, that the punishment which the law annexes to treason should be inflicted on leading traitors in sufficient number to fix odium on the crime and to administer a salutary warning to bad and ambitious men; and second, that the great body of the people implicated in the rebellion should be allowed to return quietly to their allegiance and duty, with no other conditions than those which have been irrevocably settled by the war, and such prospective ones as may be demanded by the safety and interests of the country.

The Executive of the nation has recognized both these ideas. And hence has arisen the spontaneity of the approval of his policy of reconstruction, as it is called, that is, of the method adopted for admitting the mass of the late insurgents to their normal civil relations and functions. The Executive policy coincides also with the nation's sentiment on the other point. Prominent leaders of the rebellion are held to account. They are awaiting, either in durance or under surveillance, the judicial procedure against them. The delay of that procedure, presumed to arise from causes adequate to justify it, is not understood to indicate the lack of a purpose to try the leading traitors. Nor has it in the least changed the convictions of the loyal people as to the obligation to try them. This is evident from the recent utterances of representative State conventions, from Gubernatorial messages, and from the public press. The protracted delay may have occasioned inquiry in the loyal mind, it may even have suggested the announcements of loyal views to which we have just referred. There is, however, no clamor, no importunity, no haste as under the impulses of vindictive passion; but the calmness, the earnestness, the decision which indicate an unalterable conviction that treason should be punished and made forever odious in this land.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers speak encouragingly of the prospect of the plan which has for some time been under advisement, for establishing a line of steamers to the Southern ports. It appears that the sum of $400,000 has been raised by subscription, which must be doubled however within the present month. New York has several lines of coast steamers, and Baltimore has one, besides a line to Liverpool. That it should be so hard a matter for Philadelphia to establish even one line of seagoing vessels is not a little astonishing, and not at all to her credit, particularly since new reasons have come to exist why she should afford to commence all the facilities which the interests of the State, not to speak of the country at large, require. It should not be difficult for Philadelphia to understand, that inferiority will not attract, that trade and commerce will not seek her so long as she has not the facilities to accommodate it, facilities that are to be found on her right and her left hand. Not alone is Philadelphia interested in the projected line of steamships,—the entire State is watching her movements, and on them may depend the decision of questions momentous to herself and other cities. With not a single line of ocean going steamers, no city can hope to hold a high commercial rank. The trade of the country will go elsewhere, because it will be virtually driven away, and all the enterprises, and perhaps the legislation of the State and country, will shape themselves accordingly. The wonder is that Philadelphia, in whom we have a peculiar interest, does not see things in this light. Her future is in her own hands,—how long it will there remain, is for herself to determine.

INSTRUCTING CONGRESS.

We referred yesterday to the opinions of the Governors on national topics, and the harmonious and effective support they brought to the policy of the President. The messages of the loyal Governors Congress may read with instruction. Representatives will find themselves admonished that there are duties for themselves as well as the President to perform; and they may congratulate themselves if their action proves to be as patriotic and wise as has been his. We have before referred to the outspoken message of Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin. Having expressed himself decidedly in favor of trying and executing JEFF. DAVIS for treason, he is in favor of the simplest and speediest method of restoring the South to its duties and privileges under the Government. To Congress he addresses the following plain language:

"Hence devolves upon us to see to it that freedom so established shall be something more than mere name.

"Special enactments must be passed for the benefit of the freedmen, to protect him against the oppression of his late master. He should be admitted upon the witness stand and in the jury box, and be made to feel that he is a man, invested with and protected in all the rights of manhood.

"In reconstructing the States lately in rebellion, it seems both necessary and proper that ample evidence be required upon their part that they are disposed to yield a ready and willing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

"With these conditions faithfully carried out, and with the necessary Congressional enactments for the full protection of the Union men, white and black, the people will be glad to admit those States into the full communion with the Union, and welcome them with open arms."

It is to be remarked, that as yet the peculiar doctrine of Mr. STEVENS finds no support.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE PRESIDENT.

In addition to the cordial indorsement by the State Convention of Unionists just held in New Hampshire, we have the annual messages of Governor CONY, of Maine, and Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, freighted with expressions of confidence and pledges of support to President JOHNSON. Governor CONY insists that the freedmen should have all their rights as the result of "restoration," but thinks "there may be a necessity for postponing their full investure with the right, until they, in common with other ignorant persons, shall be fitted by education for the exercise." This remark is coupled with the recommendation, which we have frequently supported in the COMMERCIAL, "that the Constitution of the Union should be so amended as to limit the right of national representation to the legal number entitled to suffrage in each State, and to define who shall be electors in the States of President, Vice President and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." In his support of the President and of the principles to which the Union men of Maine, in common with their brethren throughout the country, are devotedly attached, Governor CONY does not lose sight of the duty of Congress in the labor of restoration.

Governor ANDREW declares for conditions in harmony with the President's policy, and for amnesty to the South that shall be substantially universal. He is for gaining the practical and hearty co-operation of the leading minds in the South in restoring the relations and harmony of the States; and he views with the greatest de-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship "Somerset," of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, is now rapidly fitting up at her wharf at Baltimore with a valuable cargo, and at much more remunerative rates than have heretofore been obtained. She will sail immediately. A large item of her cargo will be cotton.

As an illustration of the advantages of holding office in the New York Custom House, it may be stated, that it has seldom, if ever, occurred, that while the nominal salary of the collector is about $7,000 per annum, every one who has held it, is alleged to have cleared from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. There is not a place in the Custom house, even down to that of the lowest clerk, that cannot be made lucrative to the holder, if he is so minded. Deputy collectors, whose salary is $2,500, often make $5,000, $6,000, and even $10,000 in their office, and clerks, who nominally obtain $1,000 per annum, realize five times the sum.

The redemption division of the Treasury Department, under the immediate observation of General Spinner, is remarkable for its correctness in the examination and adjudication of intricate accounts. During the last year accounts to the amount of $300,000,000 passed through the hands of the clerical force in that division without the loss of a single cent to the Government.

In order to prevent the present shameful extortions on the part of the knavish agents acting for discharged soldiers, Paymaster General Brice has found it necessary to order all drafts to be issued to the order of the claimant, and that the same shall not be paid by the depository without the veritable indorsement of the payee, (not in any case his indorsement by attorney.)

There are 750,000 barrels of flour stored in New York city, and 11,000,000 bushels of cereals.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered collectors to make out, on or before the 15th day of each month, and furnish to the assessors a detailed statement, on Form 25, of all unassessed penalties, including mortities of penalties belonging to the Government, which are paid to collectors by order of court, and duties on passengers, collected by him during the calendar month next preceding, and he will also report at the same time all taxes which may have been allowed to him during the month as uncollectable after the same have been collected, and all taxes which may have been collected after the same have been allowed as uncollectable.

From the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, for 1865, we learn that the whole number of schools in the State is 12,548, whole number of pupils who have attended the public schools during the year, 629,587. Average attendance per month, 396,701. Per centum of attendance upon the whole number, 628. Average length of school term, 10 months and 11 days. Average cost per month, including all expenses, 98 cents. Whole number of teachers, 14,286. Average salaries of male teachers per month, $31 82; of female, $21 21. Total cost of tuition, $1,995,727 85. Total expenditures of the system for tuition, houses and fuel, $2,775,146 86, which is an increase from 1864 of $384,584 06. This is exclusive of the city of Philadelphia and Allegheny. Including Philadelphia, the total cost of the system for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1865, was $3,614,258 55, and $386,882 76 more than it was in 1864.

The returns of the New York city insurance companies for the year give some very striking figures. The amount of insurance which was paid out was $48,000,000, or about a double disbursement for 1864. This statement is quoted with considerable emphasis against the New York part fire department system, but it must be remembered that the insurance losses do not stand for the New York alone. The last year was probably notable above others for the destruction of property by fire.

The old suit to recover $100,000, damages from Secretary Stanton, for the seizure of tobacco to that amount, at Fredericksburg, Va., has just been commenced in the Supreme Court at New York city. Joseph H. Maddox, the plaintiff, claims to have received permission from President Lincoln, in 1864, to purchase said tobacco from the rebels at Richmond. The tobacco was subsequently seized, and not only confiscated by Stanton's order, when it got as far as Fredericksburg, but the plaintiff himself was thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, from which he was not released until President Johnson came into office. Mr. Stanton puts in an answer to the effect that the arrest of Maddox "was not made by his order, but by that of a Provost Marshal, and that the seizure and confiscation of the tobacco he is guaranteed immunity by act of Congress.

PERSONAL.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* having quoted a remark attributed to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch in which a protane expression is used, a personal friend of the Secretary of the Treasury comes forward in his defense and says that Mr. McCulloch is not in the habit of using profane language; that in the course of many years' acquaintance with the great financier, he never knew him to utter an irreverent or vulgar expression.

—The Raleigh *Sentinel*, announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Hawk, a brother of the well-known Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawk, of New York city, and also of the Right Rev. Bishop Hawk, of Missouri. The deceased expired at Columbus, Georgia.

—Edwin Booth's *rentree* at the Winter Garden, New York, on Wednesday night, was the grandest triumph of his dramatic career. Among the audience were George W. Curtis, Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Charles D. Brown, embalmer of the lamented Lincoln's remains, R. D. Holmes, Grand Master of the F. and A. Masons of New York. The New York *Herald* was "ground" by the audience more than a dozen times. The house was crowded with the beauty, fashion and intellect of New York. It was half an hour before the storm of applause subsided, and he was permitted to proceed.

—Joseph M. Sanderson, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *Price Current*, died in New York on the 2d inst., aged seventy-five years. To him Philadelphia was indebted for the first hotel ever erected as such in that city, the "Merchants'," which he subsequently relinquished for a more splendid establishment. His knowledge of the statistics of the country was something amazing, surprising, as he did, the figures relating to its trade, commerce and productive resources, at his finger's end.

—Don Juan Williams Rebolledo, the commander of the Chilian steamer Esmeralda, who fought and captured the Spanish man-of-war Covadonga, is not an American or an English scion, as it is generally understood, perhaps on account of his family name Williams. Don Juan is the son of an English gentleman of his name and of Donna Isabel Rebolledo, a Chilian lady. He was born at the town of Chilloe, in the republic of Chile, in 1833. He was educated at Valparaiso, and cannot speak the English language.

—The resignation of Major General Cox, Governor elect of Ohio, has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

The Ohio Wool Grower's Convention.

The second day's proceedings of the Ohio Wool Grower's Convention, held at Columbus, on Wednesday, were characterized by an interesting discussion on the duty on wool, and the wool grower. Various resolutions were presented and discussed. Finally, Mr. Montgomery offered the following, on the subject of presenting the matter to Congress, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The production of wool is one of the leading branches of agriculture, and one which not only affects our own interests, but all the interests of the community at large, and is deserving and would well repay the fostering care and protection of the Government, and is of right entitled to assistance equal to that afforded the manufacturing interests; and

WHEREAS, The present tariff, in its actual operation, is believed to afford less protection than the duties imposed by our direct and indirect taxation, thus offering a premium on foreign labor to the detriment of our own. And that the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, hitherto admitting Canada wool free of duty, has been unfavorable to the producing of wool, and,

WHEREAS, We believe that the most available means to meet our Government's liabilities lies in the direction of the encouragement of home industry, and believing also in the sound doctrine that he who neglects to provide for his own household "hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," therefore,

Resolved, That we petition Congress to pass such laws as will prohibit the introduction of wool free of duty, and will impose such amount of duty on foreign wool as shall counterbalance our own direct and indirect taxes, and afford us such protection against that foreign wool as will encourage and develop the business of growing domestic wool.

Resolved, That we suggest to the wool growers in the several counties in the State of Ohio the propriety of meeting in their several townships, and, by the exercise of their right of petition, presenting their views to Congress through their own and such other means as shall seem to them shall direct.

Resolved, That we hereby invite the wool growers of our sister States to join us in concurrent action.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association be instructed to use such means as shall, in their judgment, be best adapted to bring this subject effectually to the attention of Congress.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

—THE OYSTER TRADE.—The Baltimore *American* says: The oyster trade at the present time is very extensive in Baltimore, notwithstanding the prices for these delicious shell fish are much higher than they have been for many years. All the large exporting houses have a vast number of hands engaged, which, added to those employed in the work of shucking in the numerous packing houses and eating saloons, combine to form a very considerable element of population. But there is a general complaint on the part of purchasers in regard to the high rates which the oyster hucksters charge, when the supply, every one knows, is still said to exist in abundance from the exhaustless beds of the Chesapeake and its numerous tributaries. Within the past few days we have seen the prices charged per bushel have ranged from $1 25 to $2 00. The latter rate was paid for the best Cherrystones, which used to sell for from eighty cents to one dollar. It appears from the statements of the best informed dealers that the comparatively small number of persons almost monopolize the trade, and thereby continue to dictate the rate of prices. The proprietors of the best restaurants charge two dollars per gallon for the best oysters, and their profits at that rate must be very light when it is recollected that a bushel of prime oysters rarely produce a gallon when opened.

—The Spanish author, Darnago, gives a humorous sketch of the political types of his countrymen, which we find translated in the New York *Courier des Etats Unis*. One of these types is the mouchard, a government spy. The creature of Narvaez and O'Donnell, he is found in every society, but is considered a bore. Occasionally he tells a secret worth being listened to, like the following: "A short time before O'Donnell's departure for the scene of war, the Queen gave a State ball, when, with a low bow, she said the following words: 'General, my heart is waiting impatiently for the news of the victories which I know will gain them, and with fresh laurels, will return to us. How happy I should feel, if I could command the valiant army that with so much impatience is awaiting thy arrival. Oh! how deeply I regret not being a man!" Queen Isabella was overcome by emotion. She was silent, and while all the others were waiting until she could recover and go on with her speech, the deep silence was suddenly broken by a soft, trembling voice, which cried: "Oh! I also!" It was the King who had spoken.

—THE COTTON TRADE.—The telegraphic allusion to Messrs Bros., New Orleans, reports of the cotton trade, deserves attention. The report that subsequent information proves that the estimate of 2,100,000 bales given in their late report, was not a too liberal estimate of the supply; it also gives a broad hint, which will be understood by the cotton trade, that the future receipts may carry up the supply even beyond their former estimate. The last and present circulars of this firm were evidently intended to prepare the trade for an ultimate revelation of the fact that the amount of cotton in the South largely exceeds the common estimate. The circular states that next year's crop is estimated at 1,200,000 to 1,800,000 bales.

THE DIRTY LITTLE BOY, AND WHAT BEFEL HIM.

"There was a dirty little boy,
Whose hands were not the cleanest;
Oh, such a grubby urchin
Had never before been seen.

"And how he was blackened out,
You hardly would believe;
He used to spit upon his skin,
And wipe it with his sleeve.

"He shocked and grieved his parents,
Who did his state deplore;
And said, 'If you go on like this,
You'll turn a blackamoor!

"So dark your skin is growing,
You're such a ragged figure,
Your friends will soon begin to think
That you're a little nigger!'

"He did not heed the warning,
But blacker grew his skin;
His clothes were all in tatters,
So ragged and so thin!

"As length a planter met him,
And popped him in the sack;
And set him hoeing sugar,
Because he was so black.

"And still in that plantation
He toils with grief and pain;
For though he tends the sugar,
He can't get any cane.

"My little boy, if you are wise,
You'll scrub your hands with vigor,
And mind your clothes, or else you may
Be taken for a nigger!"

VARIETIES.

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Can't he though!" exclaimed Jones. "Don't I get up at seven o'clock six mornings every week against my will?"

A good deal of the consolation offered in the world is about as solacing as the assurance of the man to his wife when she fell into the river: "You'll find ground at the bottom, my dear."

An innkeeper observed a postillion with only one spur, and inquired the reason. "Why, what would be the use of another?" said the postillion, "if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."

"All morning bitters have a tendency or effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will excuse a bitter cold morning, won't you doctor?" inquired the lady.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference frequently make many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

The story of the endeavor to tamper with the loyalty of the Irish soldier during Smith O'Brien's rebellion, is very characteristic of the British soldier in general. "Surely, if you saw Shane, or any of your friends in our ranks, you wouldn't fire at them?" "Be dad," was the answer, "if the next man was my own mother, I'd shoot him if I got the order."

CON. FROM MELBOURNE "PUNCH."—Why is a man at work in the northwestern portion of Hindostan like one particular sort of tailor when manufacturing a joke? He is engaged on the Punjaub (pun job.)

BY A MARRIED WOMAN.—"My opinion is, that if men were always straightforward in their ways and actions, there would be fewer 'totter-ing limbs' borne to our doors—especially at night—and no getting up shaky in the morning."

THE HORSE OF THE ALTAR.—We hear that his Holiness, the Pope, has given positive orders that all his bulls shall be kept within the precinct of the Vatican while the cattle disease is rife.

QUITE OBVIOUS.—It would never answer for two ill-tempered men to go up together in a balloon, because they would be so likely to fall out on the way.

A man having a very stingy wife, she, on one occasion, received his friends in the drawing-room with a single candle. "Be pleased, my dear," said he, "to let us have a second candle, that we may see where the other stands."

A small manufacturer in Fife was lately taking his usual morning walk in his garden, preparatory to his beginning the labors of the day, when he heard a blackbird pouring forth his sweet melodious strains. Our worthy friend, looking up, thus addressed the feathered songster: "It's gay an easy thing, that, to make there, when he hinna a bill tae meet the day." That he did the bird injustice we are sure he will readily confess, when he learns that the blackbird had actually a *bill* to *meat* that day.

One very cold night a doctor was aroused from his slumber by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window, and asked, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stop all night." "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

A curious law case has been tried in France, to discover who was the rightful owner of a well. Swearing and complication were going on about the matter in a lengthy extent, when the judge astonished, exclaimed, "But this is all about a little water. What can it matter so very much, that you should put yourselves to so much trouble and expense about it?" "Monsieur," replied one of the advocates, drily, "the pleaders are, both of them, wine merchants." The value and significance were seen at once, and created a roar of laughter.

A milkman the other day, in speaking of the dullness of the market, said, "I can't make anything now-a-days, there is so much competition in the business." He probably told the truth unwittingly.

A South Carolina editor says that money is now so scarce in that State, that when two dollars meet, they are such strangers to each other that their respective owners have to introduce them.

An old lady, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well I do declare, our troubles never come alone. It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Thompson has gone too, poor man!"

RELIGIOUS.

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hand street. Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, Pastor, will conduct the services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The "Week of Prayer" will be observed in this Church next week. Religious services every evening.

☞ 1866 AND 67.—As connected with the Fall of Rome: The Coming of the Lord and the Redemption of His Elect. Discourses by W. F. CLARK, of Ohio, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. at Wilkins Hall, over the Mayor's office, Fourth street. (Jas-1d) JOHN A. BENT.

☞ UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections, in the several districts, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held in HARRISBURG, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor.

The election of delegates shall be by ballot—in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
R. W. THOMAS, }
WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
Jas-td-11w

TO GET PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

ALL THE

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

Cheaper than anywhere in the City, go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,

No. 85 Market street,

Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

jas

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.

Superior Salad Oil, Superior Salad Oil,
Superior Salad Oil, Superior Salad Oil,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh.

I am just in receipt of a Large Lot of Superior Salad Oil, equal, in quality, if not superior, to any ever brought to this city. It is put up in five gallon cans, and sold in quantities large or small, to suit purchasers, who will have an opportunity to examine before buying. Call, try it, and be convinced that it cannot be equalled in the city.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, near Fourth street,
Corner Diamond.

☞ Prin e Indigo on hand at low rates. jal-3t

WINTER GOODS.

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.)

VARNISHERS,

A NEW LOT FINEST BRANDS,

SUPERIOR PALE COACH BODY,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

FLOWING VARNISH,

OUTSIDE VARNISH, &c., &c.,

Just received and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

de23 62 WOOD STREET

LOST.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

On the First National Bank, (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) No. 250, for $200, dated January 30th, 1865, in favor of JAMES C. MONROE. I warn parties against negotiating the above paper, as I have applied for a new certificate. dec27-1m

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.

Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of

JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.

At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORREST.

no17-3tawdaw

POTATOES.—

200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 barrels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
141 and 143 First street.

ja3

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD

de22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE ALLEGHANY REFINE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1866.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT ($8) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, which is payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.

WM. ROSEBURG,
Treasurer.

Jas-3t

☞ STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the BYRON OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on MONDAY the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock for the purpose of reducing the Capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board.

ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Jas-4t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the

GREAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the

PRESIDENT.

Jas-10t

☞ NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at the Continental Hotel, Parlor C.

J. MAXIM COOPER, Sec. & Treas'r.
Cooper Fire Arms Manuf'g Co.

Jas-9t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a co-partnership in the Foundry Business under the name of MOSELEY, RAHM & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Brass Castings and Finished Brass of all descriptions, to date from December 1st, 1865, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm of Moseley & Rahm.

HARRY MOSELEY,
CHARLES RAHM,
SAMUEL DICKEY.

Jas-3t

PROF. BROOKS'S DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, 75 THIRD STREET.

Second quarter commencing. New classes forming for Ladies and Gentlemen. Scholars date from the time they commence. Open day and evening.

jas-6t

FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE,

containing eight rooms, situated on Hemlock street, near Boyle, Allegheny city. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire at

175 FEDERAL STREET.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.

That 120 feet front by 180 feet deep with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, grained panels, varnished, with necessary out-houses; young fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within ten minutes walk of East Liberty Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
103 Third street.

jas-6t

FOR SALE—

A valuable LINSEED OIL FACTORY and LOT, in Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to

J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. W. CASIDAY,
No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

jas-6t

☞ CO-PARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Business, WILLIAM HALPIN, late assistant Gas Inspector of Pittsburgh Gas Company. Mr. Halpin will give his special attention to Gas and Steam Fittings. W. & S. Jarvis will give their whole attention to the Plumbing branch of the business.

W. JARVIS & CO.

JARVIS, HALPIN & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in Gas Fixtures, Steam Fittings, Brass Work, Pipes, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps and Hose.

NO. 35 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders promptly attended to. Jas-3t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That desirable Lot of Ground situated on North Avenue, No. 164, fronting 20 feet on the North Common, Second ward, Allegheny, and extending back 180 feet to a paved alley, on which is erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, containing ten rooms, including bath and wash house also, finished garred, hot and cold water, gas and range in the house, altogether making it one of the most desirable locations in either city. Will be sold reasonable and possession given April 1st, 1866. For particulars apply to

GEORGE D. RIDDLE,
No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.

GRAND SKATING MATCH AT CENTRAL PARK, 9th Ward

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PRIZES:

Two Handsome Pairs of Skates.

Entry for Gentlemen to the Match, 50 cents. For Ladies, entry Free.

Gentlemen can leave their names and obtain a badge at the Ticket Office of the Park until 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets good.

☞ Carnival and Music at night. Jas 1t

CAUSTIC SODA,

SODA ASH,

AQUA AMMONIA.

At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

Ja6] corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

D. D. DICKEY ..... H. C. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH,

Corner Church and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

General Forwarders,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. jas-1m

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 4, 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the FAIRGROUNDS, Penn street, the following Government property, viz:

36 Mules;
15 Horses;
1 Mare;
1 Colt;
5 Six Mule Wagons;
2 Two Horse Wagons;
2 Ambulances;
1 Cart;
5 Single sets Wheel Harness;
34 Single sets Lead Harness;
1 Single set Cart Harness.

Terms cash, U. S. Currency.

O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and Dep. Q. M. Gen.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS

For Officers of the Mercantile Library Association for 1866:

PRESIDENT.
WM. FREW, of Lockhart & Frew.

VICE PRESIDENT.
GEO. SHIRAS, Jr., Attorney at Law.

SECRETARY.
WM. B. EDWARDS, of Calhoun & Edwards.

TREASURER.
R. S. SMITH, Cashier Union National Bank.

DIRECTORS.
JAS. B. SCOTT, with Park, McCurdy & Co.
JAS. COLLARD, Secretary Pittsburgh Ins. Co.
W. H. KINCAID, No. 18 Diamond.
GILBERT POLLARD, JR., of W. B. Schmertz & Co.
JOSIAH COHEN, Professor, &c.

AUDITORS.
W. F. WEYMAN, of Weyman & Bro.
JAS. F. DICKSON, with Mitchell, Stevenson & Co
F. L. STEPHENSON, at Farmers' National Bank.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO GRAIN MERCHANTS

The Board of Trade having appointed Mr. JACOB ZEIGLER INSPECTOR OF GRAIN, he will hereafter inspect and grade all grain stored in Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

T. L. RODGERS,
Secretary Elevator Company.

JAMES KENNEDY ..... I. B. KENNEDY.

KENNEDY & SON,

Blacksmiths,

NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. Jas4-3m

GEO. W. HAHN ..... GEO. B. RIDDLE

HAHN & RIDDLE,

Wholesale Grocers.

No. 20 Diamond,

dec19-3m ALLEGHENY, PA.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines as much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having the proprietors' right to erect and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size Engine. Shop on Canal, above the Insell. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de21-1f

F. H. EATON

Has just opened a full line of

Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,

For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Muffles, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Bead Baskets, Work Cases, Glove Boxes, Writing Desks, Alphabet Blocks, elegant Jack Combs, Party Fans, Money Bags, Roman Pearl Beads, Head Dresses, Fine Pocket Books, Hair Brushes, Tra'veling Bags and Silk Umbrellas, just opened and for sale at

EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street (the Old Stand.)

de19

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGILL, Agent.
112 Third street.

1 18-7-7as

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S

Pocket and Fruit Knives,

(Superior to the English.)

For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of

S. M. OBR,
No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

dec1 Saw

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.

Superior Salad Oil, Superior Salad Oil,
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Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
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ja3

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de22

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Tradesmen's National Bank.

PITTSBURGH, January 2d, 1866.

Loans and Discounts	$ 289,162 39
U. S. Securities	127,166 66
Legal Tender Notes and checks of other Banks	128,707 67
Coin	13,579 00
Bank Fixtures	8,500 71
Taxes and Expenses	7,085 03
Due from other Banks	99,163 66
	$1,068,084 33
Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Due Depositors	279,256 42
Circulation	125,750 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	84,573 91
	$1,068,084 33

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Jas 2t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Farmers' Deposit National Bank

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1866.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$925,827 57
Banking House and Lot	106,000 67
Remittances	10,819 46
Due from Banks and Bankers	135,145 96
United States Securities	200,000 00
Coin, Legal Tenders, Bank Notes and Checks	473,103 37
	$1,859,321 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	270,00 00
Deposits	1,166,476 67
Due Banks and Bankers	111,840 83
Profit and Loss	71,113 95
	$1,859,321 45

The above statement is a true abstract from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of Currency.

Ja1-3t R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Published in conformity with the

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON,

Preached by Dr. JAMES BROWN, of the First Congregational Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—Matthew xiii, 34: "All these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables, and without a parable spake he not unto them: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet," &c.

Matthew, the writer of this book, takes special notice of the fulfilment of the Old Testament scriptures, in what Jesus said and did, and showed their fulfilment also, in what his enemies said and thought of him, and in the reception and treatment which he received from his own countrymen, in order that his claims as the Messiah of whom Moses and the prophets did write, might be fully and clearly established, and that his disciples might be confirmed in the faith of his being the prophet raised up like unto Moses. For this appears to be the chief and principal object of the inspired writers, to convince men that Jesus was the Christ, the son of the living God, and that believing, they might have life through His name. That they were fully persuaded of the truth of what they testify concerning our Lord Jesus, cannot be questioned. Peter says, "We have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye witnesses of His majesty;" for he received from God, the Father, honor and glory, when there came such a voice from heaven, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." We have a more sure word of prophecy," or, as 2 Pet. i, 19 literally rendered would read, "we have the prophetic word more confirmed." How? By its fulfilment.

Which all the lines of prophetic revelation meet and centre in Jesus, like the rays of the sun, in one common focus, it confirms the prophetic Word, and establishes the mind in the truth concerning Him.

The reason assigned by our Lord for speaking unto the multitude in parables, namely: "That they seeing, see not, and hearing, hear not, neither do they understand"—might appear at first view to be inconsistent with His character for benevolence and good will to men. But when we consider the treatment He received at the Synagogue of Nazareth, His native place, where He returned in the power of the spirit, and stood up and read the Prophet Esaias; although they wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth, yet, when He made known to them the mode of Divine procedure, in the bestowment of favors upon whomsoever He would, by referring to the widow of Sarapta, and Naaman, the Syrian, who received special blessings from God, whilst many similarly circumstanced were passed by, it produced such opposition "that the whole Synagogue were filled with wrath, and rose up and led Him to the brow of the hill that they might cast Him down headlong." There was a propriety and equity in speaking in parables to a people who refused to receive His first lesson, and of whom He says, "From the days of John, the Baptist, until now, the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

John was then shut up in prison, and Jesus had just escaped out of their hands; so that the kingdom of heaven literally and truly received violence. As he says in Luke, "The law and the prophets were until John; since that time the Kingdom of God is preached, and every man does violence to it." If we give the same rendering to the same Greek word in Luke as is given in Matthew, (and there is no good reason why it should not be so,) it would explain what has hitherto been considered a difficult text to understand; besides it gives what was literally true. But if we understand it, as setting forth how a sinner obtains salvation, by force or violence, it gives a false representation of God and the sinner; for it is not correct, that man endeavors to gain by violence what God is unwilling to give. Has not God declared, "Whosoever believeth shall be saved?" Does he not announce salvation without money and without price; whosoever will, may take of the water of life freely? But man instead of by violence gaining admission into the Kingdom, the savior says "will not come to me that he might have life." The true state of the case is represented in the parable of the householder who planted a vineyard, and let it out, and at the time of the fruit, sent his servants to receive the fruits; but they beat one, and killed another, and stoned another; and when he sent them his son, they said this is the heir, come, let us kill him. They opposed God's own son, did violence to him; so he spoke in parables, but explained their meaning to his disciples, who received his doctrine, and of whom he could say to his father, I have given them the word thou gavest me, and they have received it, and have known of a truth that I came forth from thee and that thou didst send me.

A parable is a figurative or emblematical representation, taken from the outward and visible world, in order to illustrate some spiritual truth or doctrine. It contains some secret or hidden meaning resembling that which a strictly literal interpretation of the language conveys. It resembles the word Type, in which there is a united mystery or secret sense. When the disciples asked our Lord why he spoke in parables, he said, "To you it is given to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of heaven." A parable, then, is a mystery, and remains so until it be understood. It may be compared to a nut which contains a pearl, or a box which contains a jewel; but when the covers is removed, we see the contents. So when a parable is explained to us, we understand its meaning, it is no longer a mystery. The Old Testament Types and correspondences contained a hidden, spiritual meaning; but when Jesus came into the world, fulfilling all which they typified and represented, in the new Irish extravaganza entitled "PHELIM O'TOOLE'S ANNIVERSARY."

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11th.

SUBJECTS:

Part 1—Scenes from Shakspeare's comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Part II—From Carleton's "TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY." A parable, then, is a mystery, and remains so until it be understood. It may be compared to a nut which contains a pearl, or a box which contains a jewel; but when the covers is removed, we see the contents. So when a parable is explained to us, we understand its meaning, it is no longer a mystery. The Old Testament Types and correspondences contained a hidden, spiritual meaning; but when Jesus came into the world, fulfilling all which they typified and represented, in the new and the gospel would be received by the children of men. Hence the parable of the sower, "a man went forth to sow, and as he sowed, some fell by the way side, and some fell upon stony places, and some fell among thorns, but other, a small proportion, fell upon good ground and brought forth some an hundred, some sixty and some thirty fold. And this doubtless is a correct representation of sowing the word among the children of men, from the days of our Lord up to the present time. How few of those who have heard the word, even with joy have at first received it, continued to manifest appropriate fruit in their lives and conversation. And this will continue to be the case to the end of the world. If we have any doubts on this subject, and are looking for the universal spread of the Gospel among men, and expect that the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ, before the Lord comes again, all such thoughts would be dissipated by the parable of the Tares of the Field, which the enemy sowed among the wheat, which, instead of being rooted up, and removed, are, by the direction of the owner, allowed to remain until the harvest, which is the end of the world, and then are they to be bound in bundles and burned. However desirable it would be to see the universal reception of the Word of God by all men, still the sad truth is pressed upon us, "let both grow together until the harvest," without noticing any intervening period of time, when a different state of things would exist. And then, our Lord adds, in order to arrest the attention to the important fact he is stating, "He that hath ears to hear let him hear," teaching us that it is very important for us to hear and understand our Lord's language, as he always taught in His parables. It was understanding the Word of God which distinguished the good ground in which it brought forth fruit from the others. "Hear and your souls shall live."

The chief difficulty in the way of understanding the Lord's teaching, arises from the fact that we do not simply receive what he has revealed. In human science, we admit of no room of revelation, and what we desire and think ought to be, that we conclude will be the way that God will accomplish His designs, forgetting that "God's ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts." Jehovah works by contraries, and brings to pass his designs by means apparently opposite to the end intended. The Jews, animated by a worldly spirit, looked for the Messiah to come as a mighty temporal Prince, to deliver them from the Roman yoke under which they groaned. They looked for a worldly kingdom; hence, when our Lord appeared in meekness and lowliness of life of all that regal authority which the world could grant, He refused him. But they were not sinners above all other men. The same spirit and disposition to look for a worldly kingdom, and worldly power and earthly honor and glory, still continues, and savors not of the things which be of God, but those which be of men.

The world of God is also still neglecting the treatment the disciples of Christ would meet with in the world. "All who will live godly shall suffer persecution in the world. Ye shall have tribulation. If they persecute me, they will also persecute you." Such was the treatment which our Lord taught His disciples to look for and expect from the world, which was sadly verified.

The first parable of this series, teaches us that only a small portion of the seed sown, in all the world, would believe it and bring forth the fruits which the gospel produces.

The second parable shows us, ungodly men would exist and be intermingled with the children of the kingdom as long as the world endured. These sad truths are clearly taught by our Lord, and neither, our Lord nor his apostles say anything to the contrary, nor are we at liberty to put a construction on any of the following parables which will conflict with the plain interpretation which our Lord has put upon the preceding. Bearing this in view and with the light thrown upon the first and second parable, we shall be able to understand the meaning of those which immediately follow, for they must harmonize one with the other.

Our Lord is pleased with the guidance and direction of his disciples, to give them another aspect of the kingdom of heaven, comparing it to a grain of mustard seed, which is the smallest of seeds, but when it is grown up it becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air lodge in the branches of it.

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In the fourth parable of the series, a different figure is employed, that of "leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." But the same general aspect of the Kingdom is presented as in the previous parables, and how powerfully true we may be to see the Gospel pervade the whole mass of mankind, we must be regulated in our expectations by what God has revealed rightly interpreted makes known. We must lay aside our predilections and receive with the docility of children the engrafted word which is able to save our souls.

By the three measures of meal we understand the Church; a limited quantity, not the world; by the woman the same as John in Rev. 17:4, saw, the antichristian woman, the manner of introducing it, hiding it stealthily, secretly: not as the Gospel is published, openly, but as error is propagated, in an underhanded way. Leaven means error, false doctrine. It has but one uniform sense in Scripture. It is always used as an emblem of evil. In twenty passages where it occurs in the scriptures it is the emblem of sin, of hypocrisy, heart of the term. Under the former Testament the paschal feast must not be leavened. Jesus told his disciples to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." Paul tells the Corinthians "to purge out the old leaven; to keep the feast not with the old leaven, nor with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." Understanding leaven to have the same meaning here it teaches us that false doctrine would be introduced or extend its influence until the whole profession of world, nominal christianity would be leavened. Nothing in nature could more strikingly represent the progress of corruption. But the operation of heaven is entirely unlike the manner in which truth achieves its conquests. Taking this view of these two parables they perfectly harmonize with the preceding, and reveal to us the corruption of christianity, which began to diffuse itself among the churches planted by the apostles themselves. Paul warns the Ephesians "that after his departure grievous wolves would enter in among them, not sparing the flock." Writing to Timothy, he reminds him that the spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Peter says there were false prophets among the people even as there shall be false teachers among you who privily shall bring in damnable heresies. John says "Many false prophets are gone out into the world, and the revelation seems to have been written for the special purpose of warning christians of the sad and solemn position and condition which they might look for and expect, together with the universal diffusal of error and corruption "that all that dwell upon the earth shall worship the beast whose names are not written in the book of life." These are but a few out of many passages of scripture which might be quoted to prove the correctness of the interpretation here given, and it is such as perfectly accords with the events which have transpired in the history of nominal christianity.

These four parables, delivered on the shore of the lake of Gennesaret, presented such a view of the kingdom of heaven as was calculated to depress the high expectations which His disciples were likely to entertain. But it was seen required that He would fairly and fully make known the true issue of things, that they might all know what to look for and expect. But after dismissing the multitude and retiring into the house, He gave them two more parables in which He comforts them, by making known how precious His Church was in His sight, and what He would do for it. In the first of the previous parables He gave an outside view of the kingdom as it would and did appear in the world. He now gives them an inside view or representation, setting forth what He would do for His Church and people. "The kingdom of heaven is like a treasure hid in a field, the which, when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field." By the field we understand the world, the interpretation given to it in the previous parable, and, having it explained to us, we have it as a key to the correct understanding of this parable.

The treasure means the Church hid in the world. Jehovah said of the Jewish people that they were a peculiar treasure unto Him. So the Church is the treasure which Jesus the certain man found. Like unto the lost sheep, we have gone astray, and the Good Shepherd, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross. Did He not feel all that He has to feel, in order to restore the mortgaged inheritance, and redeem lost sinners? He laid down his life for the sheep. He bought them with His own precious blood. The Church which he purchased with his own blood is hidden in the world. Thus Apostle John, speaking of himself and fellow-believers, says, "The world knoweth us not. Beloved not yet appear what we shall be; but when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The figure is an apt illustration of what the Savior did for his people, and the estimation in which they are held by him. Would not this sustain their united hope to bear up under the buffetings of a wicked world? It is the knowledge of the love of Jesus to us that comforts the heart. If the Son of God loves us so much that he lays down his life for us, we can well afford to bear up under the hatred and contempt of the world.

The parable of the merchantman is of similar import, setting forth the Lord Jesus Christ as the merchantman. Not the sinner seeking salvation; does the lost sheep that has wandered from the fold ever return, until the good shepherd seeks it out and returns with it on his shoulders rejoicing; and then, what can the sinner sell in order to buy the pearl of great price? Can the poor bankrupt who owes ten thousand talents, and hath nothing to pay, give anything in return for salvation, which is supposed to be the pearl of great price? The thought is preposterous. But it beautifully sets forth Jesus and what He did to save lost sinners and how precious they are in His sight, and that it was peculiarly fitted to comfort the minds of the disciples of Jesus, so they would go forth with the incorruptible seed of the word of God for the sake of the treasure in the field, and the pearl of great price they would scatter the word broadcast not knowing upon whom it would fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HERBERT.
Positively the last night of the great artiste
MADAME CELESTE,
Who will appear in her great original character of the Veteran Spy.
This (Saturday) EVENING, will be presented the great military drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY,
Madame Celeste in three characters.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To be followed by
CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.
To conclude with the Irish drama of
BORAH CONNA.
Monday, MATILDA HERRON will appear as Camille.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
READINGS OF
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
The Celebrated Dramatist and Author,
In Lafayette Hall,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 9, '66
SUBJECTS:
Part I—Scenes from Shakspeare's comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Part II—From Carleton's "TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY." A parable, then, is a mystery, and remains so until it be understood. It may be compared to a nut which contains a pearl, or a box which contains a jewel; but when the covers is removed, we see the contents. So when a parable is explained to us, we understand its meaning, it is no longer a mystery. The Old Testament Types and correspondences contained a hidden, spiritual meaning; but when Jesus came into the world, fulfilling all which they typified and represented, in the new and the gospel would be received by the children of men. Hence the parable of the sower, "a man went forth to sow, and as he sowed, some fell by the way side, and some fell upon stony places, and some fell among thorns, but other, a small proportion, fell upon good ground and brought forth some an hundred, some sixty and some thirty fold. And this doubtless is a correct representation of sowing the word among the children of men, from the days of our Lord up to the present time. How few of those who have heard the word, even with joy have at first received it, continued to manifest appropriate fruit in their lives and conversation. And this will continue to be the case to the end of the world. If we have any doubts on this subject, and are looking for the universal spread of the Gospel among men, and expect that the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ, before the Lord comes again, all such thoughts would be dissipated by the parable of the Tares of the Field, which the enemy sowed among the wheat, which, instead of being rooted up, and removed, are, by the direction of the owner, allowed to remain until the harvest, which is the end of the world, and then are they to be bound in bundles and burned. However desirable it would be to see the universal reception of the Word of God by all men, still the sad truth is pressed upon us, "let both grow together until the harvest," without noticing any intervening period of time, when a different state of things would exist. And then, our Lord adds, in order to arrest the attention to the important fact he is stating, "He that hath ears to hear let him hear," teaching us that it is very important for us to hear and understand our Lord's language, as he always taught in His parables. It was understanding the Word of God which distinguished the good ground in which it brought forth fruit from the others. "Hear and your souls shall live."

The chief difficulty in the way of understanding the Lord's teaching, arises from the fact that we do not simply receive what he has revealed. In human science, we admit of no room of revelation, and what we desire and think ought to be, that we conclude will be the way that God will accomplish His designs, forgetting that "God's ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts." Jehovah works by contraries, and brings to pass his designs by means apparently opposite to the end intended. The Jews, animated by a worldly spirit, looked for the Messiah to come as a mighty temporal Prince, to deliver them from the Roman yoke under which they groaned. They looked for a worldly kingdom; hence, when our Lord appeared in meekness and lowliness of life of all that regal authority which the world could grant, He refused him. But they were not sinners above all other men. The same spirit and disposition to look for a worldly kingdom, and worldly power and earthly honor and glory, still continues, and savors not of the things which be of God, but those which be of men.

The world of God is also still neglecting the treatment the disciples of Christ would meet with in the world. "All who will live godly shall suffer persecution in the world. Ye shall have tribulation. If they persecute me, they will also persecute you." Such was the treatment which our Lord taught His disciples to look for and expect from the world, which was sadly verified.

The first parable of this series, teaches us that only a small portion of the seed sown, in all the world, would believe it and bring forth the fruits which the gospel produces.

The second parable shows us, ungodly men would exist and be intermingled with the children of the kingdom as long as the world endured. These sad truths are clearly taught by our Lord, and neither, our Lord nor his apostles say anything to the contrary, nor are we at liberty to put a construction on any of the following parables which will conflict with the plain interpretation which our Lord has put upon the preceding. Bearing this in view and with the light thrown upon the first and second parable, we shall be able to understand the meaning of those which immediately follow, for they must harmonize one with the other.

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In the fourth parable of the series, a different figure is employed, that of "leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." But the same general aspect of the Kingdom is presented as in the previous parables, and how powerfully true we may be to see the Gospel pervade the whole mass of mankind, we must be regulated in our expectations by what God has revealed rightly interpreted makes known. We must lay aside our predilections and receive with the docility of children the engrafted word which is able to save our souls.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE BAKER.
Last night of the eminent young artist
MR. GEORGE C. DAVENPORT,
Who will appear Afternoon and Evening.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, January 6th, Afternoon performance will commence at 2 o'clock. Evening performance will commence with soul-stirring play of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
Dance.....Little Lizzie.
To conclude with the beautiful 2 act drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
On Monday Mr. FRANK DREW, the king of comic actors, will appear.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT BY THE
HUTCHINSON FAMILY,
Old and young folks. Asa, Lizzie, Susie, Ira, Little Nelly and Dennett, at
LAFAYETTE HALL, PITTSBURGH,
On SATURDAY EVENING, January 6th.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. A limited number of reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert at 8.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON a Concert will be given for the Young Folks at Lafayette Hall. Doors open at 2 P. M. Concert to commence at 2½.
Admission for children, 25 cents; parents, teachers, &c., 50 cents to all parts of the house. jan-1t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I shall keep the year round a number of assistants, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1866-1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
One Chick Lathe, swing 48 inches.
One Engine Lathe, swing 60 inches.
Inquire at Machine Manufacturing Co., Ninth Ward.

Notice to Brick Makers.
1. Proposals will be received for making 350,000 Bricks, on a lot near to city. Dwelling will be furnished with yard. Apply at 189 Penn st. jan-tf

BEANS—
100 Barrels Prime Navy,
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

LARD.
10 Kegs No. 1 Lard,
On consignment, and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE—
One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth 32 inches, bottom 2 inches, sides 18 feet, one inch each.
Also, 2 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 18 feet, depth 38 inches, with cabin. For further particulars inquire at No. 20 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. oct1-tf

FOR SALE—
Two Portable Steam Engines,
Suitable for Petroleum Wells, &c., 10 horse power each, with cotton bed plates, smoke-pipes and balance fly wheels, of late New York manufacture, and very superior in construction.
BERRETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
dec6-tf No. 43 Market street.

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 43 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 30 feet long, 36 inches diameter; fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 18 barrels.
3 Boilers, 33 in. 14 ft.
3 Boilers, 33 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oct24

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool No 2. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
no4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,
A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and superior article for machinery, for sale by
ALEX. LAIRD & SLATTON,
Office, Nos. 119 and 114 second street,
October 31, 1865. oct1-tf

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 26 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 38 inches diameter by
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallson, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my9

FOR SALE.
One Engine—12 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 12 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pump, and all necessary brass packing. This Engine is nearly new, and in of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy.
Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. Will be sold cheap, as they have little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, casings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 9½ tubing, brass jacket pump, bar-rels, rods, &c.
Thirty Barrels of Rosin Oil.
About 16 tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
About 16 tons of Scrap cast Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply at
STANDARD REFINERY,
de18 Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge. 24 Wood street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. R. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r.
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, cars by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connolsville Railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON,
dec21-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. oct-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loading in cars for Western shipment.
S. G. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion Square, Allegheny City. dec23

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 62 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 167 Market street.
noll JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 167 Market street.
noll JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
IN EVERY RESPECT
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the two manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and German Silver Band Instruments of every description for Military and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
ja28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no28-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec2-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 259 Liberty street, opposite Wood.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Butter, Plaster and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors
Orders and Consignments solicited. fsd

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. CARROLL.
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Chi'go.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh.

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WILSON & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
JAMES LOUDON, Esq., "
F. NICKERSON & CO., RALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., "
E. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
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GEORGE COLHOUN..... WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 35 WOOD STREET,
under St. Charles Hotel.
October 31, 1865. oct1-tf

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Will make liberal cash advances on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard and Shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Crude and Petroleum Oils and
Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
no29 28 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 228 Liberty street, (Pattison's New Block.)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. no2-1m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov8-1mo6d

DENTISTRY.
S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH.
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit features, in the most perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINA and VULCANITE BASE. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."
Persons calling from the country can get a better article for $4 to $9, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "itinerant humbugger."
Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $5 to $40, and learn my system. Similar rates and superior execution guaranteed.
Having been in active practice for ten years, thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.
oct31-3m

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order, cheap. nov17

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se23-6m

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a order, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22d day of January, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz: Lot No. 24 in O'Hara's plan of Pittsburgh as extended, situate on Third street, between Rose and Grant streets, in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., having a front of 24 feet on Third street, and extending back towards Fourth street, preserving the same width, 50 feet, and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house. For further particulars inquire of ARCHIBALD McBRIDE, Trustee.
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TO LIME MERCHANTS—A rare opportunity is offered to parties wishing to purchase LIMESTONE.
This limestone is known to be of SUPERIOR QUALITY, will be furnished in quantities of from fifty to one hundred thousand perch, and will be delivered by the Monongahela boats or by the Connellsville Railroad. For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Per

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 6, 1866.

Re-election of Former Officers.

MR. McCARTHY INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, City Councils met in their chambers, for the purpose of organizing and hearing the returns of the late city election read.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Select Council was called to order by the clerk, E. S. Morrow, Esq., when all the members holding over answered to their names, except Messrs. Herdman and McClintock.

Mr. Morrow then opened the returns, and read the names of the gentlemen who had been elected to Select Council. The following is a list of the members, those recently elected being in italics:

FIRST WARD.
G. W. Coffin,
James Rees.

SECOND WARD.
William Phillips,
George Wilson.

THIRD WARD.
James Herdman,
Sigismund Lohn.

FOURTH WARD.
James McAuley,
Hilborne H. Armstrong,

FIFTH WARD.
Alexander McClintock
Richard Gay

SIXTH WARD.
Isaac N. Coursin,
J. Y. McLaughlin,

SEVENTH WARD.
Samuel Barckley,
Thos. B. McMillen.

EIGHTH WARD.
H. E. White,
Samuel Morrow,

NINTH WARD.
J. S. Normine,
John Shipton.

TENTH WARD.
Thos. J. Gallagher,

The next business in order being the election of President, Mr. Barclay nominated James McAuley, Esq., when he was elected by acclamation. He then nominated William R. Brown, as the oldest member of Council, to administer the oath of office to Mr. McAuley, which he then did.

Mr. McAuley briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred, in re-electing him to the position, after which he qualified the newly-elected members.

Mr. Phillips then nominated Mr. E. S. Morrow, Esq., for Clerk, and there being no opposition he was re-elected unanimously. Col. E. F. Pratt was also re-elected Messenger.

On motion of Mr. Normine, the rules and regulations governing the last Council were adopted.

The Clerk was directed to notify the Common Council of the organization, after which both Councils met in joint session.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council was called to order by the Clerk, Hugh McMaster, Esq., who, in accordance with the regulations, opened the returns, and announced the result of the election. The following gentlemen were declared elected, and will compose this body for the ensuing year:

FIRST WARD.
William H. Boggs,
Allen R. McQueman.

SECOND WARD.
Thomas Robinson,
Daniel O'Neill,
Wm. N. Ogden.

THIRD WARD.
John J. Torley,
J. G. Weldon.

FOURTH WARD.
James Verner,
Wm. A. Tomlinson,
John H. Hare,

FIFTH WARD.
Frank Ardary,
Charles Beck,
Thomas C. Dickson.

SIXTH WARD.
Robert Kelly,
Jared M. Brush,
John Bingham,
W. F. Lang.

SEVENTH WARD.
James Patchell,
James M. McEwen.

EIGHTH WARD.
John M. Killen,
J. Mawhinney,
Edward S. Wright.

NINTH WARD.
David McClelland,
W. R. Forry,
Thomas W. Welsh.

TENTH WARD.
William Simpson,
Jacob Diehl.

The Clerk announced that the next business in order would be the election of President, when Thomas Steel, Esq., was nominated, and re-elected by acclamation. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. John M. Killen in due form. Mr. Steel declined to make any address, but announced that he would call to administer the oath of office to the members. The members then arose in their seats, and were sworn in by the President.

Mr. O'Neil moved that Mr. Hugh McMaster be re-elected Clerk, there being no opposition, the motion was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, Col. E. F. Pratt was unanimously re-elected Messenger. The Colonel acknowledged the compliment in a few pertinent remarks.

The Common Council having perfected their organization, the clerk was directed to notify the Select Council that they were prepared to meet with them in joint session.

JOINT SESSION.

The Select Council entered the Common Council Chamber, and occupied seats which had been vacated for their accommodation.

Mr. McAuley, President of the Select Council, announced that Councils had met in joint session for the purpose of receiving the returns relating the votes for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. He then read the returns, and the clerks of Councils recorded them. The following are the official figures:

	Mayor			
	McCarthy.	Blackmore.	McCargo.	Eichbaum
First Ward	298	88	300	21
Second Ward	266	111	267	26
Third Ward	247	251	54	100
Fourth Ward	272	281	272	218
Fifth Ward, 1st p	187	189	214	214
Fifth Ward, 2d p	342	340	342	342
Sixth Ward	227	249	223	231
Seventh Ward	226	161	194	209
Eighth Ward	312	314	216	223
Ninth Ward	332	317	332	332
Tenth Ward	137	243	277	275
Total	2998	2883	2839	2396

The majority for Mr. M'Carthy being *fifty-three.*

Mr. McAuley then announced that a committee of five, three from the Common and two from the Select Council, be appointed to wait upon Mr. M'Carthy, notify him of his election, and escort him to the Council Chamber. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. M'Gowan, Hare and Killen appointed from the Common Council, and Messrs. Brown and M'Millen from the Select branch.

The committee retired, and after a short absence returned in company with Mr. M'Carthy, who was introduced to the Presidents of Councils.

Mr. McAuley arose and announced to the Mayor elect that it was his duty, as President of the Select Council, to administer to him the oath of office. The oath was then duly administered in due form, after which Mr. McAuley congratulated Mr. McCarthy, and expressed the hope that he would discharge the obligations of the oath which he had just taken, faithfully and fearlessly. In doing so he might make enemies of those who were now his best friends, but this should not deter him from a full, faithful and impartial discharge of his duties. Should he do so, he would retire from the office with the esteem of his fellow citizens, and with the consciousness that he had been true to himself and to the city.

Mr. M'Carthy responded briefly. He said that it was usual on such bi-ennial occasions for the newly elected Mayor to deliver an address for the edification of the assembled people, but he would defer doing so for the present. He would, however, pledge himself to govern the city, so far as laid in his power, in accordance with, or rather subordinate to its best interests. He had no desire to have it said of him when he died that "he was born to-day and died to-morrow." He had rather an ambition to have it said of him, "He was a good mayor." He would be his constant endeavor to administer the duties of the office so as to merit the commendation of his fellow-citizens. Mr. McCarthy then retired, and received the congratulations of many of his friends.

On motion of Mr. Killen, the joint session adjourned until Tuesday evening next, when they will reconvene for the purpose of electing city officers. The Select Council retired to their chamber and adjourned.

In Common Council, Mr. O'Neill gave notice that he would introduce a resolution at the next meeting requiring the Mayor to counter sign bonds in the sum of $10,000 for the proper disposition of funds coming into his hands as a collecting officer.

Common Council then adjourned.

The Week of Prayer.

The Pastors of the United Presbyterian Churches, Pittsburgh, have agreed upon the following programme of exercises for the ensuing week of prayer:

Sabbath, January 7th—Services in all the churches, at the usual hours.

Monday, 8th—First church, Pittsburgh. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. H. Andrews to preside, Subject—The state of religion in our congregations; is it prospering or declining?

Tuesday, 9th—Second church, Pittsburgh. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. J. Reid to preside. Subject—How may our spiritual life be aroused?

Wednesday, 10th—Third church, Pittsburgh. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. James Prestley, D. D., to preside. Subject—The home mission field; duty to our foreign population, and to the freedmen.

Thursday, 11th—Fourth church, Pittsburgh. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. S. B. Reed to preside. Subject—Foreign Missions. The duty of increased earnestness in prosecuting the work now.

Friday, 12th—Fifth church, Pittsburgh. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., to preside. Subject—Colleges and Theological Seminaries; an increase of pious students in both necessary to supply the Church with an earnest and effective ministry.

Saturday, 13th—Lawrenceville. Service to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. Robert Graham, D. D., to preside. Subject—The Holy Spirit, the vital agent in the ordinances of religion. His co-operation in these, necessary to the welfare of the Church and Nation.

The members of the above named churches, and all others, are earnestly called to be present at all these exercises. It is expected that the laymen, as well as the clergy will take part in this devotional, and in the leading of devotional exercises. "Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths."

By order of the committee,

W. H. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning, an old lady named Elizabeth Sharp, occupying a room in a court off Washington street, in the Sixth ward, died suddenly, between five and six o'clock, soon after rising from her bed. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, when the following facts were ascertained: The old lady lived with a little grandaughter, aged seven years, who earned a livelihood by washing clothes. She arose before six o'clock, and the little girl was awakened by hearing her fall heavily on the floor. She called to her, but receiving no answer, went out to the woman living in the same house to bring a light. A light was obtained, but on examining the old lady it was found that she was dead. Dr. McCook, Sr., made a post mortem examination, and discovered that she had died of apoplexy of the lungs. The little girl has no friends here, but states that she has an aunt living somewhere in the city. Nothing else is known of her, and whom she is anxious to live with. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and had the usual health on retiring to bed the previous evening.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.—The special meeting of the Coal Exchange, at their rooms on Water street, yesterday morning, was not so well attended as could have been desired, but enough were present to transact business. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas Bravo, and Mr. Lyle was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated to be to take into consideration the twenty-cent order of the Secretary of the Treasury to have coal, hereafter imported, admitted free. Some remarks from Messrs. Bigley, Blackmore, Smith and Bravo, when Mr. Smith moved that a committee of three be appointed to visit Washington, and confer with the authorities on the question. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Jas. Blackmore, and Jos. Walton were appointed said committee, and directed to leave for the Capital on Monday next. On motion an assessment was made of five dollars per member to pay the expenses of the Committee while absent. On motion, the present officers were continued in office by acclamation for another year.

On motion adjourned.

CONCLUSION OF THE HUGHES-GALLEN HOMICIDE CASE.—Yesterday morning upon the convening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Mellon proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. The reading of the charge occupied about an hour, after which the jury retired. At twelve o'clock they returned to the Court room, and rendered a verdict of "GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER." The prisoner was then remanded.

MASS MEETING OF SOLDIERS.

Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' League—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

According to previous announcement, a mass meeting of returned soldiers was held at Masonic Hall last evening, and was called to order by Captain Robert Pollock, who moved that General J. Bowman Sweitzer be requested to act as President, which motion was adopted.

General Sweitzer, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The meeting had been originated under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' League, which was composed of those who had upheld the flag in the field, and those who had maintained it at home by their influence.

The League had been formed by the soldiers, but during that time none had done more than it effort than by individual action. The association was created without reference to political feeling, the only object being that the members should be loyal and Union-loving.

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and adopted:

Vice-Presidents—Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Hon. Jas. Blackmore, Hon. Thos. Bravo, Esq., Thomas Steel, Esq., Capt. J. H. Foster, Capt. J. H. Sweitzer, Hon. Henry A. Weaver, Hon. Robert McKnight, and Capt. Benj. W. Morgan.

Captain Pollock then offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, In the organization of the "Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' League," the members there have solely in view, first, to obtain for honorably discharged soldiers, who possess sufficient qualifications, the employment in all situations in the service of the gift of National, State or municipal governments: and secondly, to secure to them general protection of life for comrades who may need or desire such service, in the event of their sickness, want, poverty or misfortune, be prevented from attending to their avocations in life, or be unable for other reasons who have lost their lives in the service of their country: and

WHEREAS, We believe those who fought for the Union and prevented its dissolution, should now, since peace has been restored, by their example, the manner, war, obtain preferment in civil pursuits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of and endorse the objects of the Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' League.

Resolved, That we ignore the doctrine that "Republics ingrately," and therefore recommend to the authorities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and surrounding townships, a preference in the appointment of veterans to their honorably discharged soldiers.

Resolved, That we call upon and look to the officers of the prison, as he makes his daily round, is a privilege not frequently sought by us, but not less a privilege, as the student of human nature must inevitably conclude, and it is, perhaps, worth the needful time to write out our reflections and point the facts that thus occasionally come before us during those hours of inspection of the vast majority of our readers, to whom the holidays have come with nothing but benefits and blessings, that to the inmates of the jail, the blessed sun daily rose, and completed its circuit, and went down again, only to remind them more forcibly than ever that "the way of the transgressor is hard," or, to be quite literal, that the curtain of night shuts them from mortal gaze, and let us hope, too, deliver our memories of all unpleasant things.

Let us take a glance into Marschall's cell. The rules of the jail forbid us entering alone. We look, and are amazed to note the change in the prisoner's appearance. Many will remember him standing up in the "prisoner's box" at court, firm, unflinching and athletic in frame. His eye was keen and bright. His feature mobile as though nought had ever occurred to disturb them. Indeed, he never changed them except to smile, and such a smile, who that ever saw it will forget the fiendish glee it was sure to prompt in every surrounding heart. Men said he was indifferent. He was, but not in the sense they meant. During the whole of his trial, though he seemed to be mody, nevertheless, he watched the proceedings with the deepest interest of a man who other person was capable. Every word uttered by the Court, by the counsel and the witnesses, was well weighed in his mind. He carefully studied the effect—the probably result. Though he is a deep dyed criminal we will not insult him by daring to assume he knew, like intelligence. He possesses more of it than men are willing to credit him with. His wanderings about the jail yard, his familiarity with him and men and things as they exist. If he seemed indifferent it was merely his manner of viewing matters. He has calmly watched the logic of events without giving any indication of what was passing in his mind, and he has deceived the majority of those who have seen him. Marschall has given up all hopes of escape. His attempt to cheat the law by forcing his way out of jail was a signal failure, and he has subsequently devoted his time to preparing for "the last scene of all." His spiritual adviser visits him regularly. What has passed at their interviews we do not know—we have no wish to know—but that it is curiosity to know how a couple of poor wretches look when they die on the gallows, is reprehensible. There can be no objections raised against admitting persons to see them before their execution, provided they have charitable intentions, but not otherwise. Sometimes the applicant is one who has read the reports of the murder, and who is anxious to express to the prisoners his detestation of their crime. Several phrenologists, or several individuals who profess to know something of that science, have expressed an inclination to manipulate the heads of the two men. Many of different persuasions of religion from that believed in by the prisoners have shown themselves particularly anxious to gain admittance, with a view to converting the criminals, or some different form of worship. But we believe that both of the prisoners, if the truth were known, would prefer to be "let alone." They have only a few days more to live on earth. What must be their feelings, as the thought pierces some of their minds. It is one week from to-day I shall be a corpse!" We suggest that the public forego an indulgence of their desire to look upon these men. Ample opportunity was given them to do so during the trial, and if they did not avail themselves of it, the fault is their own.

We have already acquainted the public with the facts in the respective cases—matters facts, too—law and justice would not overlook; and by reason of which they are soon to pay a terrible end. Suffice it to day, at this time, that of all the long list of black and bloody crimes which have disgraced our community and state for many years past, there has been none more remarkable for their horrible cruelty than the fiendish murder committed by these fellows. One would naturally have supposed that when Marschall and Freche passed down Fifth street, in this city, during the march, and saw a portrait of their victim, laying in a rude coffin, with disfigured face, so covered with frightful gashes and swolen as to be almost beyond recognition, that they would have been the last on earth to look upon it. But when, by their own confession, they stopped and examined the portrait, and one of them—Freche, who has persisted in alledging his innocence ever since his arrest,—actually critisised it by saying: "That is a good portrait of the man we murdered" that they should have remained here at all after the bloody deed was accomplished, as we have said, is evidence, evidence to augurate a series of crimes against the laws of God and man, of the worst character, certainly, that have been in the light of hardened criminals, and as being eminently deserving of the punishment that awaits them. Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," is proved in their cases. Only one more act, then, in the dark tragedy remains—that solemn and the curtain which hides